

# TRI-WEEKLY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

VOL XI.

F RANKFORT KENTUCKY, OCTOBER 29, 1861.

NO. 139.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

JAMES SIMPSON.....JOHN L. SCOTT  
SIMPSON & SCOTT,  
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

*Office Adjoining Yeoman Building—The same  
herefore occupied by John L. Scott.*

JUDGE JAMES SIMPSON and JOHN L. SCOTT will hereafter practice law in partnership in the Court of Appeals of Kentucky at Frankfort. Judge Simpson would respectfully refer to all persons who have known him, either at the bar or as Circuit Judge in early life, or more recently as Judge of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. JOHN L. SCOTT will refer to the persons herefore referred to by him in his published card.

All business in the Court of Appeals and Federal Court entrusted to this firm will receive faithful and prompt attention.

John L. SCOTT

A. J. JAMES,  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

*Office on West side St. Clair street, near the  
Court-house.*

JOHN M. HARLAN,  
Attorney at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

*Office on St. Clair street, with James Harlan.*

JOHN RODMAN,  
Attorney at Law,  
St. CLAIR STREET,

Two doors North of the Court-House,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

JAMES P. METCALF,  
Attorney at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

*Office in the Court of Appeals. Office on  
St. Clair street, over Drs. Sneed & Rodman's.  
John W. & W. T. W.*

P. U. MAJOR,  
Attorney at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

*Office on St. Clair street, next door south of the  
Bank of Kentucky.*

Will practice law in partnership in all the Courts in Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the 6th Judicial District, Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and all other courts held in Frankfort.

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CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,  
Attorneys at Law,  
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T. N. & D. W. LINDEY,  
Attorneys at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

*Office on St. Clair street, four doors from the bridge.  
John W. & W. T. W.*

JOHN E. HAMILTON,  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
N. E. CORNER SCOTT AND FOURTH STS.,  
COVINGTON, KY.

Will practice law in the counties of Kenton, Campbell, and Boone, and practice in the city of Cincinnati.

*Collections also made in the city of Cincinnati  
and county of Hamilton, State of Ohio.  
deed t-w & w*

LIGE ARNOLD,  
Attorney at Law,  
NEW LIBERTY, KY.

Will practice law in the Courts of Owen, Carroll, Gallatin, Grant, and Henry counties.

*Collections also made in the above counties promptly  
attended to.  
april w & t-w*

E. A. W. ROBERTS,  
Attorney at Law,  
PALMOUTH, KY.

Will practice law in the Pendleton Circuit Court  
and in the courts of the adjoining counties.  
*Office on Market street.  
May 19 if*

GEORGE E. ROE,  
Attorney at Law,  
GREENUPSBURG, KY.

Will practice law in the counties of Greenup, Madison, Carter, and Lawrence, and in the Court of Appeals.

*Office on Main street, opposite the Court-House.  
Jan 14 w*

LAW NOTICE.

JAS. B. CLAY.....THOS. B. MONROE, JR.  
CLAY & MONROE,

Will practice law in the United States, Circuit, and District Courts held in Frankfort, and the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Business confined to them will receive prompt attention.

Address THOS. B. MONROE, Jr., Secretary of State, Frankfort, or Clay & Monroe, 12th Street, Lexington.

THOS. B. MONROE, Jr.,

Has been engaged to attend to the unfinished professional business of the late Hon. Ben. Monroe, communications addressed to him at Frankfort will receive prompt attention.

april w & t-w

JOHN A. MONROE,  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

Will practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Franklin Circuit Court, and all other State Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend to the collection of debts for non-residents in any part of the State.

He will as Commissioner of Deeds, take the acknowledgments of deeds, and other writing to be used or recorded in other States, and as Commissioner of Deeds in Kentucky, attend to the taking of depositions, affidavits, etc.

His OFFICE, "Old Bank," opposite Mansion House, no 15 t-w

MEDICAL CARD.

DR. J. G. KEEBON,

HAVING permanent located in Frankfort, ten-  
ders his professional services to the citizens of  
the town and vicinity.

*Office on Main street, in Mansion House, 2d  
door from corner.  
Sept 26 w & t-w*

JOHN M. McCALLA,  
Attorney at Law, and General Agent,  
WASHINGTON, CITY, D. C.

Will attend particularly to SUPLICATED and  
REJECTED CLAIMS—where based upon the  
want of official records.

JOHN W. VOORHIS,  
Merchant Tailor,  
South side Main Street,  
Opposite Gray & Todd's Grocery Store,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

Has just received his large and extensive stock of  
Fall and Winter Goods,

Consisting of Cloths, Cisseries, and Vestings, on  
the best quality, and of the last styles and patterns.

He also has on hand a large assortment of  
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

And everything necessary for furnishing gentle-  
men's dress.

His work is warranted to be well done, and is  
as good style as at any other establishment in the  
Western country.

No fit no sale.

H. WHITTINGHAM,  
Newspaper and Periodical Agent,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

CONTINUES to furnish American and Foreign  
Weeklies, Monthlies, and Quarterlys, on the best  
terms. Advance sheets received in two or four  
publishers. Back numbers supplied to complete  
sets.

## LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

T. G. WATERS,



WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER  
IN  
BOOTS & SHOES,

S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.  
mar22 w & t-w

JAS. P. MARSHALL.....JOHN A. DICKINSON,  
NEW CARPET  
AND  
HOUSE FURNISHING STORE.

MARSHALL & DICKINSON,  
Importors & Dealers,

79 FOURTH ST., BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

We are now opening an entirely new stock, cur-  
ing every variety, style, and quality of  
handsome

Carpets, Floor Oil Cloths, Tassels, Garments, Hand-  
kerchiefs, Hairpins, Buttons, Chair & Carpet Matting,  
Star Rugs, Curtains, Gimp, Green Baize, Star Linen.

MAURILL & DICKINSON, 79 Fourth St., Lou., Ky.

and

HART & MAPOTHER,  
Lithographers and Fancy Printers,

Southeast corner Market and Third Streets,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

EXECUTE in the highest style of the art, every  
description of ENGRAVING, PEN AND DRAWING,  
ON LITHOGRAPHING, COLOR PRINTING, &c.  
get14 w & t-w

GEOR. H. CARY.....R. L. TALBOTT  
CARY & TALBOTT,  
Successors to  
(BELL, TALBOTT & CO.)

DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES, PAINTS,  
DYES, AC., 4th Market street, between Third and  
Fourth, Louisville, Ky.

Particular attention paid to Physicians' orders.

MAURILL & DICKINSON, 79 Fourth St., Lou., Ky.

and

NIXON, CHATFIELD & WOODS,  
(Successors to Nixon & Goodman.)

Nos. 77 and 79 Walnut street, Cincinnati,

PAPER, CARDS, AND CARD SHEETS,  
Printing Inks,

AND PAPER MANUFACTURERS' MATERIALS.  
A. L. ASHER for the Magnolia Paper  
Co., Boston.

RALPH C. MCCRACKEN,  
FASHIONABLE

SHIRT MANUFACTURER,  
AND DEALER IN

Fine Linens and Gent's Furnishing Goods,

No. 19 W. FOURTH ST. BET. MAIN AND WALNUT.

Opposite the First Presbyterian Church.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

RECEIVE AND SELL Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats,  
Barley, Beans, Barley Malt, Hops, Hops, Bacon,  
Buck Meal, Buckwheat, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Grease,  
Tallow, Cotton, Feathers, Hemp, Tobacco, Dry Hides,  
Salt Hides, Gunny Sacks.

Dry Fruits, Timothy, Clover, Flax, and Hemp  
Seed, and Produce in General.

Purchase our orders, at lowest market prices, every  
description of Merchandise, Whisky, Flower, Water,  
Grease, Lard, Bulk Meat and Bacon, Sugar and Molasses.

Get your Produce and draw at sight.

W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

Shirts Made to Order by Measurement  
and Warranted to Fit.

N. P. Mensures carefully taken and paper patterns  
cut to order for shirts and collars.

Apr 26 w & t-w

There is no man in the country who can  
make shirts to order better than we can.

Respectfully yours,

J. S. SIEK, Wholesale Druggist.

IT IS UNQUALIFIED FOR PRODUCING  
AUXILIANT HEAD OF HAIR.

Sold over counter price to \$1 per bottle.

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
S. L. M. MAJOR & CO.

ST. CLAIR ST., OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE.

## TERMS:

One copy per annum, in advance.....\$4 00

TUESDAY.....OCTOBER 29, 1861.

## I<sup>s</sup> Washington Besieged?

The true answer appears to be that it is? The latest accounts from the Potomac, below Washington, evidence that the river there is blockaded, and that a rebel cruiser is out upon it bombarding an encampment of the Federal troops on the Maryland shore. The passage of supplies to the Capital is obstructed, and its effects are described in the brief statement that the live stock of the army have had to be put on half rations. There is no denial of the reports that powerful rebel batteries line a long stretch of the Virginia shore, and bristle at all the points on it which offer the best facilities for annoyance of vessels passing up and down.

Then from the Upper Potomac, we hear of a disastrous repulse, which has inflicted upon one of our regiments such a loss as has never yet been experienced, by any similar body of men, so far as known, on either side, before. The news of this disaster, now that we have the particulars, is rather amazing. The belief was that our forces had possessed themselves of Leesburg, at least its possession was promised us in a few hours. Our army had, it was believed, effected the passage of the Potomac, and was in such force on the Virginia side, as to defy opposition. Its passage across was said to have been facilitated by the possession of an island, midway, (Harrison's Island,) where entrenchments had been thrown up. Notwithstanding all these flattering reports, which were generally believed, comes the news of Baker's defeat, his regiment having been annihilated, and not only that, but the "retirement" of the whole army of the Upper Potomac from the Virginia shore, and the abandonment of the entrenched island between the two shores. We do not suppose this immediately threatens Washington, but its security is not re-assured by this event.

**THE PROPORTIONS OF THIS REBELLION.**—The proportions of this rebellion can only be judged by comparing the strength of the armies on both sides with those engaged in other modern wars. In the Crimean war there were about three hundred thousand men on both sides, and in the Italian war about four hundred thousand, while we have about seven hundred thousand rebel and Union troops in the field. No wonder that a war of such magnitude shakes all Europe. And yet it has only just begun. The engagements thus far have been mere skirmishes.

**I**n the following is a list of names of prisoners captured by Home Guards in Clark county last week. We understand they were sent from Lexington to Ohio on Saturday:

"Rev. John W. Foster, Captain; Nelson Jones, E. L. Kirtley, Cyrus Craig, Win. Jones, Zack Clark, Benjamin A. Jones, W. H. Mason, Geo. B. Jackson, J. W. Osborne, David Linn, Frank Little, F. J. Hardin, J. Haywood, P. Jones, W. T. Chisham, Wm. Carsner, all of Owen county; Joseph Fields, Thomas Fields, J. W. Fields, Didley Robinson, W. H. McClellan, J. H. Crumbaugh, W. C. Jacobs, D. B. Crumbaugh, and James R. Campbell, of the county of Scott; John Rose, John Barnes, J. P. Jones, J. S. Hicks, J. P. DeJarnett, G. W. Blackburn, L. M. McCloud, W. H. Milton, W. G. Childers, of the county of Grant; Wm. Tighe of Boone; Newton Payne, of Gallatin; D. H. Hickey, Newton Courtney, and J. A. Holland, of Harrison; J. J. Bristow, W. C. Respass, of Kenton; Van Robinson, of Franklin; and T. M. Hamilton, of Lexington, Ky.

Henry Parvin, Silas Parvin, and Neal Leary, of Bourbon, were also arrested in the act of furnishing provisions, &c., to the party in their camp.

**M**r. Mr. Seward predicts that the war will bring to a close in three months. Unfortunately the country has lost confidence in Mr. Seward's predictions.

**THE GOVERNMENT INDEBTEDNESS** to contractors in Cincinnati is between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000. In St. Louis it is \$8,000,000. In Cincinnati Government checks are discounted at 5 @ 10 per cent.

**R**egulars have effectually closed the navigation of the Potomac. The rebel steamer Paige is cruising on the river between Acquia Creek and Shepnd's Point. The horses and mules of the army around Washington are on short allowance.

**THE CINCINNATI GAZETTE** says the North has force enough, but it wants generalship.

**G**en. Leslie Combs has lost his Henry Clay letters. The finder will much oblige the General by returning them.

**THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS** at Cincinnati has refused permits for the further shipment of articles to Guyandotte, for the reason that it is supposed the articles going up are for the benefit of Secessionists.

**GE**NERAL HALLECK.—The statement that General Halleck, of California, is to supersede McClellan is doubtless unfounded; still the merits of the former entitle him to a prominent position. He is a New Yorker by birth, entered West Point in 1835, stood third in his class, was brevetted second Lieutenant of Engineers, July 1, 1839; was acting assistant Professor of Engineering at West Point from July 1839, to June 1840. He is the author of a military work on "Bitumen and its Uses," &c. In 1845 he was made First Lieutenant. In 1846 he wrote the "Elements of Military Art and Science." In 1847 he was brevetted Captain for gallant conduct in affairs with the enemy, and for meritorious service in California, where he was Secretary of State in the military governments of Generals Kearney, Mason, and Riley, in 1847, '48, and part of 1849. He was Chief of the Staff to Commodore Shubrick, in the naval and military operations on the Pacific in 1847 and 1848, and a member of the Convention in 1849 to form, and of the Committee to draft, the Constitution of California. In July, 1852, he was appointed Captain of Engineers, and resigned as a Major-General, his commission bearing date August 19, 1851. He left California for Washington, on the 1st instant.

*Ori. Gazette.*

**THE PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN**, thus mourns over the results of the war and the prospects of suppressing rebellion:

## The Rebels Choosing Positions.

The rebels in front of Washington having obtained all the advantages that their position and defiant attitude could give, are now allowed to retire leisurely on such other positions as they shall choose to take up, anywhere on the road to Richmond. They have made our commanders believe that they have had an overwhelming force, and have held us in breathless immobility for several months. Quite a number of cheap yet creditable devices have aided in this novel style of warfare, and to any one who ventured to doubt that our forces would be annihilated by concerted rebels if a forward move was made, it was enough to whisper of Bull Run. They have been allowed to hold the country toward Leesburg with a very small force until they go quite ready to retire; to hold Winchester and Harper's Ferry in the same way, and now they go leisurely back, intact and substantially victorious body, until they get where they choose to stay over winter.

The singularly weak military position of the rebels in Northern Virginia, it will be insisted on by many, should not have been granted to them so long with impunity. Their flank on the Potomac below Washington was always exposed to attack, and a column of a few thousand men might have either cut their line of communication with Richmond, or might have compelled the withdrawal of a large force from Manassas to defend the line. It is a marvel that no movement has been made at least to alarm them on that side, and to clear away the batteries by which the Potomac is now blockaded. Again, toward Leesburg and Winchester the same long line of indefensible docks has stretched in perfect security, no attempt being made to hasten a withdrawal, and nothing whatever being done until the rebels voluntarily retired. With the limited knowledge of military affairs, it seems to us that a strategist in war should give almost anything to draw an enemy into positions so weak as those the rebels have held for months. When retired to the Rappahannock it will be far more difficult to act against them; and if gone to Richmond, it will be quite impossible, as will probably be thought, to make a movement against them during the winter.

To break the military strength of a rebellion so formidable as this is not an easy task, all will admit, and some form of contest in the field must be expected. The golden opportunity was when their long weak lines reached to Leesburg, Harper's Ferry, and Winchester on the north and stretched from Fairfax to Norfolk on the South. If we could now get them back there, and get over the credulity and fear which lead us to believe they have two hundred thousand men and countless musketed batteries, a defeat could be inflicted on them which would end the war. Their falsehoods and impudence have saved them, however, and they retire with no loss of men or of prestige, to any new ground they may select.

This mode of conducting the war on our side will never end it by force of arms. The rebel government may perish of its own weakness, but it would be more creditable to us to kill it by a sufficient measure of violence. If we could do nothing offensive when every thing they had was exposed, they will reasonably think that seventy or eighty miles of Virginia mud between them and Washington will enable them to rest in quiet for the winter. Virginia roads may be used in full summer, but in winter all familiar with them knew that steam power could not drag any army wagon over them. What the authorities are thinking of as regards a winter campaign we know not, but a march of a hundred thousand men by land from Washington to Richmond, in November and December, is next to an impossibility. If the Confederates are really broken up their main camp at Manassas, and are withdrawing to the Rappahannock, it is scarcely reasonable to expect that any conflict of arms will take place in eastern Virginia, other than the skirmishing of outposts, which gains nothing of political or general consequence. Those who are solicitous to see an early movement of a decisive character will regret that the opportunity for it in front of Washington is lost, and that the end of our troubles recedes accordingly. It is altogether doubtful whether mildness with extinguish so furious and fierce a demonstration of rebels in arms as this which has flaunted its flag in defiance for six months within sight of the Capitol. To blockade them is one thing, but it is another to be blockaded by them. The port of Charleston ought to be closed, but it seems that it is not, and that the blockade on our side proves weak there, that of the rebels on the Potomac gains strength. We do not anticipate an entire reversal of the conditions we have endeavored to establish, or that Charleston will be wholly opened and the Potomac wholly closed. Yet the partial accomplishment of these ends proves that there is grave work to be done by somebody before the Union is restored. The public are looking anxiously to see this work begin.

**THE GOVERNMENT INDEBTEDNESS** to contractors in Cincinnati is between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000. In St. Louis it is \$8,000,000. In Cincinnati Government checks are discounted at 5 @ 10 per cent.

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**A**ccording to the Indianapolis Journal, there are now 16,000 Indiana troops in Kentucky.

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## THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

The Results of Sixteen Years Travel.

Mr. Petherick's Researches in Central Africa and the Sudan.

Mr. Petherick is the former British Consul to Aden, who has traveled extensively in Africa and the Sudan. His explorations extended from Khartoum, on the White Nile, to the regions of the Equator, over a vast space, as his sketch map testifies, and they are noticeable as another contribution to the recent series which is opening up by degrees the vast African continent. Moreover, immediate attention is attracted towards them by the circumstance that at the very date of the publication of his book ("Egypt, the Sudan and Central Africa") Mr. Petherick was on the point of starting again over the same track to meet in the indefinite regions of the Equator, Captains Speke and Grant, who are pushing thither from Zanzibar, with a view to supply them with his aid and escort down the White Nile (with which he is familiar) after they have themselves crossed the great African watershed.

Mr. Petherick entered the service of Mehemet Ali so long ago—1845—and the first part of his book describes the various expeditions which he made in Arabia Petrea, Egypt, and Nubia, in search of coal, which the progressist Pasha was ardently desirous of finding, and afterwards of iron, on which he set equal store. In the end, the Pasha's project for obtaining coal was unsuccessful, though as regards iron he was more fortunate, good ore having been subsequently found in the Sudan.

### Mehemet Ali's Pacifier.

Mr. Petherick tells some frightful stories of the ravages which were committed in the Sudan by "the Desterdar." Mehemet Ali's Pacifier, who went out to bring the Abyssinians under his government, and succeeded in making them regard him as the worst fiend who had ever cursed even that unenlightened country. An Arab woman came to him one day to complain that one of his soldiers had robbed her of a pitcher of milk, which he drank before her face, refusing to pay for it—the value being one piastre. On being asked if she could recognize the man, and on her pointing him out, the Desterdar told her he would convince himself of the truth of her assertion, which, if false, she should answer with the loss of her head. Thereupon he ordered the prisoner to be thrown upon the ground and a Mameluke to cut open his stomach with a kangar; and as the presence of a quantity of milk there was undeniable, the Pasha coolly throwing a dollar to the terrified complainant, remarked to his bystanders that the soldier had merited his fate by having, in the first instance, committed a theft, and afterwards told a deliberate lie—both of which acts were disgraceful to a soldier.

This frightful parody of the judgment of Solomon appears, however, to have contented him, nor was he in a hurry to sacrifice another soldier to his scrupulous sense of justice. On another occasion we are told of a peasant who came before him to complain that a soldier had stolen a sheep, and whom he answered with a "Dog, do you dare to trouble me with such trifles?" Then, "composing himself for an instant, and catching a fly, at which he was a great adept, and which in his wicked moods was a favorite occupation, he ordered his attendants to take the man before the Kadi. In a few minutes the poor fellow was blown from before the muzzle of a cannon, always ready for summary executions in front of the Divan, and which the Desterdar called the Kadi." Again, when his groans asked him for new shoes after the feast of the Bairam, when it is customary for servants to receive presents from their masters, he ordered them to be shot with iron shoes, and these were actually nailed to the soles of their feet. He had been known to tie an Arab to a gun to make it poise better on camel back, and to mutilate him in the most horrid ways on the slightest provocation. Several of his mutilated victims came under the observation of Mr. Petherick, and while relating the sufferings they bitterly cursed their barbarous author. Mehemet Ali, wearied at length with the endless complaints of his cruelties, is said to have put an end to the life of his monster-in-law by poison.

### How they get Married in Sudan.

Among the curiosities of this half-known region the peculiarities of the marriage obligations of the Hassanyeh Arabs are too extraordinary to be overlooked, but Mr. Petherick assures us that nevertheless they are beyond contradiction. It is the custom to invite a large company to the tent of the *fiancee* to witness the marriage articles, some of which are committed to paper. Meritis the drink of the country, is served without reserve, and while it goes round the amount of the dowry is fixed, and the curious marital stipulation is made, which provides the Hassanyeh with an easy equivalent to the offices of the Divorce Court. The mother-in-law on these occasions draws strongly on tradition and her imagination for circumstances corroborative of the importance of her family; and touching on the youth and beauty of the bride, will wind up with a sneer at the paltry amount of money or cattle offered in exchange for so much love and such important family connections. Nor will she undertake to bind her daughter to the observance of even the limited degree of chastity which Hassanyeh marriage requires, unless the bridegroom will offer a better equivalent.

The indignation of the happy young man's father, mother, and party can now scarcely be retained within bounds. They rise from the ground, adjust their scattered garments around their waists and shoulders, and refuse the proffered drink, threatening to break up the match. To an unpracticed observer now seems imminent. One or two elderly people, however, always retained for the occasion, after a great deal of apparent resistance, succeed in putting a stop to no end of threats and vain boasting, and eventually induce the parties to resume their seats. After the flowing bowl, handed from one to the other, has passed round, business is reconvened by a third party—one of the grey-headed old peace-makers—specifying in praise of the bridegroom's purse and family, and the respectability of the dowry; and while acknowledging the value of the bride's family, and the beauty of the bride, insists that they are too hard upon the young man; and thus for consideration of two days more per week being added to the term, the marriage should hold good, he undertaking that a suitable addition shall be added to the amount of dowry fixed upon by both parties.

Another general outburst, among which the bride's mother and party are the most conspicuous, follows the above harangue, and it with difficulty that peace is restored. It is now proposed that, in consideration of the addition of a four-year-old milch cow, a heifer, and a pair of yearling bulls, to the amount of \$25 offered, and \$50 more payable in case of divorce, the marriage shall hold good, as is customary among the first families of the tribe, for four full days in the week, viz.: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday; and, in compliance with old-established custom, the marriage rites during the three remaining days shall not be insisted on, during which days the bride shall be perfectly free to act as she may think proper, either by adhering to her husband and home, or by enjoying her freedom and independence from all observation of matrimonial obligations."

*How Mr. Petherick Cured a Venomous Snake Bite.*

We give the author's own words:

"The Sheik informed us that a valued

negress, who had reared his children, had been bitten by a serpent at the well; and so fatal was its venom, that the negress would certainly die. To a request to see her, in order to apply some remedy, he replied that it was quite useless, the poison of the serpent being deadly. Persisting in my desire, I was shown into an inner court, where, extended on the ground, I found a powerfully constituted woman, past the middle age, in whom life was still apparent. Speechless, she could reply to none of my questions, but her weeping fellow-slaves told me that the reptile had bitten her on the foot. By the light of a candle I discovered a few small punctures on the right toe, and cutting into them with a razor, the blood flowed freely. From a small medicine chest I produced a phial of red ammonia, with which I saturated the wound I had made, and, mixing a dozen drops in some water, poured it down her throat. Then, bidding her master place her on a couch and cover her up well, I left the rest to Providence. Although I had effectively cured poisonous scorpion wounds, never having had a trial on serpent bites, I was by no means certain of success; and while thanking me for my care, the Sheik and the village wise-aces were certain death would ensue. My first thought in the morning was of the suffering negress, and to my astonishment, they told me she was following her usual occupation of drawing water. It is needless to say that the surprise and gratitude of the Sheik and the inmates of his house were boundless; and although proud of my success, I was glad the departure of our caravan furnished me with an excuse to rid myself of the importunities of a crowd of real or pretended invalids."

### How to get Along with Barbarians.

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The Battle at Edward's Ferry—The Passage of the Biver—The Death of Col. Baker—Interesting Details by an Eye-Witness.

A special dispatch of the 23d inst., to the New York Tribune, gives the following account of the battle of Edwards' Ferry, which is the most complete and connected that has yet reached us:

A gentleman attached to Colonel Baker's Brigade, who witnessed a part of the engagement, furnishes the following particulars: Two battalions, 1,000 men of the California, the Tammany and Massachusetts 15th Regiments, crossed on Monday morning at Conrad's Ferry and landed. Pickets were thrown out, and a large force of rebels discovered. About 3 o'clock Baxter's, Owen's, and Morehead's regiments, of Baker's Brigade, arrived at the Ferry, but failed to cross, the only two scows used in the morning having been sunk, one in the morning while taking a cannon across, and the other in returning after the first repulse, with about a hundred men, who had jumped on board in the wildest confusion, many of whom were drowned.

Col. Baker was killed when making the first charge after successfully rallying his men.

No cannon was used by the enemy in the engagement, and the Union forces got out one across. There were seven in position on this side, two at Conrad's Ferry, and five at Edward's Ferry, about six miles apart. At the latter, two scows and a canal boat were used to convey troops across all day.

A considerable number had assembled on the Virginia side of this ferry when the battle commenced, but it was not considered safe to reinforce Col. Baker from that point. It took each scow, with fifty men, over an hour to make a trip; so that much valuable time was lost, owing to the limited means of transport.

Col. Devins of the Massachusetts Regiment escaped to this side by swimming the river, and many of the troops followed his example. Several were drowned in the attempt, the river being fifteen feet deep.

The enemy was seen in and around a fortification opposite Edwards' Ferry in the morning, and the guns on this side were opened upon them under the personal direction of Gen. Stone. At the first fire the rebels struck their tents and fled.

The loss on our side is unquestionably very large—larger than that of the enemy.

Col. Baker's remains, escorted by a squad of Van Allen's Cavalry, under command of Capt. Young, and accompanied by deceased son, Lieut. Baker, and his brother, Dr. Baker, both of whom were in the engagement, arrived at the residence of Col. J. W. Webb this evening.

The funeral will take place to-morrow. The arrangements have been assigned to Brigadier Casey. The body will be interred at the residence of Gen. Gibson, in the Congressional burying ground.

A presentiment of Col. Baker's death came to him on Friday. At night he made his will; in the morning he told Mr. Webb that he should be killed within forty-eight hours and asked him to take care of his body. His wife is on her way to California.

Lieutenant Colonel Wistar, of Colonel Baker's regiment, was brought from the field with a leg in an arm, and his lower jaw shattered. Assistant Adjutant-General Harvey of the brigade and Capt. Marke, were captured. The brigade returned to its former encampment, five miles from Conrad's Ferry, the same evening. Scores of men, nearly all wounded, arrived at the camp yesterday, having thrown away their cloths to swim the river. Upward of 1,000 were missing yesterday.

A telegram from Gen. McClellan at Edwards' Ferry this morning, says that all is secure, and that no new attack has been made.

No additional particulars touching the conduct of our men was excellent, and the disaster, though great, was not so great as at first supposed.

Capt. F. G. Young, of New York, aid to Col. Baker, and who was with him when he died, gives the following account:

Gen. Stone ordered Col. Baker, on Sunday evening, to have his brigade ready to move at 7 o'clock on Monday morning. The brigade was then stationed five miles from Conrad's Ferry. At three o'clock in the morning, however, a messenger from Gen. Stone ordered the first battalion, under Lieutenant-Colonel Wistar, to move immediately, so as to be at Conrad's Ferry at sunrise, which they did, and reported themselves to General Stone.

Orders were then sent from Gen. Stone to the battalion, to stand fast until they should hear heavy firing in front, and then to cross. About an hour afterward, musketry having been heard previously, dead and wounded began to be brought over to where we were. At 10 o'clock the number of killed and wounded brought in was increased. Gen. Stone ordered Col. Baker to take command of the forces on both sides of the river at that place, and to bring up his brigade and the Tammany regiment, commanded by Col. Coggswell, which was in camp about three miles distant, and to cross immediately.

Capt. Young carried the orders to the Tammany regiment, and the whole force proceeded about a mile down river, ready to cross. We found two scows, each of which could carry forty to fifty men, and managed to settle the capture of two flies, though several spurious ones, easily detected by the absence of the distinctive flour-bag, were produced.

### The Campaign in Western Virginia.

The campaign in Western Virginia has closed. The two armies have retired at a safe distance from each other, the rains and frosts have rendered the roads impassable; and active operations are suspended; not to be resumed until the frosts are over and the ground settled in the spring.

It is a question that will rise, how much has been gained by the expenditure of men and money that has been incurred by the Government during the past season in the Kanawha and Cheat River Valleys, and the adjacent territory? The country is a hard one in which to conduct military operations; and the season, in consequence of almost continual rains that have occurred, has been bad, perhaps beyond all precedent. Aside from the dangers from the elements, there is a want of roads, and the want of bridges, and the want of supplies, which has rendered the campaign difficult.

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Two companies of the 2d Vermont regiment, under command of Lieut. Col. Stannard, have just made a reconnaissance in the enemy's country. They left the camp of their regiment in Virginia and marched twelve miles to Leesburg, and then crossed the Potomac, in getting freight from Baltimore. A wagon express has consequently been organized, and even hay is now brought forward on wheels.

A large number of transports, heavily laden, have arrived at Baltimore, and their cargoes are being transported to the railroad as rapidly as possible.

Several prominent Congressmen are here consulting with the Cabinet as to the conduct of the war, and among the rest Senator Birney. They urge the most active and energetic prosecution of the military operations.

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General—I report respectfully that yesterday at 4 P. M. I marched on Springfield, when about two thousand of the rebels formed in line of battle. They gave me a very warm reception, but your guard with feeling made a sharp charge, and in less than three minutes the enemy was completely routed by one hundred and fifty men. We cleared the city of every rebel and retired, it being near night, not feeling able to keep the place with so small a force. Major White's command did not participate in the charge. I have seen charges, but such a brilliant unanimity and bravery I have never seen, and did not expect. Their victory was sudden, and the proof may require: Provided, that nothing in this act shall prevent the purchase of liquor by the medical department of the army.

General—That is to take effect from its passage.

Approved October 2, 1861.

The attention of all civil and military officers of this Commonwealth is earnestly directed to the provisions of this statute; a rigid enforcement of its provisions is demanded by every friend of the soldier, and is indispensable to the public peace.

In testimony whereof, I, John W. FINNELL, Adjutant General,

October 22—1861.

Approved October 2, 1861.

